THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when contracted a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths and Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fulers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Holborne; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatts and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geauga county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 15,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot & Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing* Co. neatly printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced the making of STEAM ENGINES, upon the principles of the celebrated WATT & BOLTON. It is presumed that no person holding a right by patent to any new invention can reasonably object to this proposal or be offended with it. The world will divide in opinion on almost any subject. It need not then be thought strange, that many of the most sensible men and best mechanicians in the world should still prefer the old engine, and strenuously maintain that the new one is productive of no peculiar advantage. And that this is the correct opinion, it is hoped will, in a few months, be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who will be at the trouble of making the necessary inquiry. No infringement is intended upon the rights of any patentee. The subscriber, however, maintains, that he cannot be prevented from using steam of any elastic force. It cannot be pretended that this is a new discovery. It can be demonstrated from writings well known in this country, that strong steam was used in Europe above one hundred years ago.—By experiments carefully made it is ascertained that water reduced to a vapour that will ascend in open air will displace air and expand to eighteen hundred times it original dimensions; so that one gallon will fill a vessel of eighteen hundred gallons with an elastic force sufficient to sustain the weight of the atmosphere; that two gallons will fill such a vessel with a force equal to twice the weight of the atmosphere; that is, it will raise a valve loaded in addition to the weight of the atmosphere with a weight of 15 pounds to the square inch: that 4 gallons will produce in the same vessel a force sufficient to raise a valve loaded with 45 pounds to the square inch; and so in the same proportion without end. Now this discovery having been made and published to the world, it has, by the generosity of its ingenious authors become the common property of mankind, and even a patent would not protect any one in monopolizing the advantages of it. The subscriber then wishes the public and individuals too, if they please, to be thus early informed that he intends to use steam of any strength that may best suit his purpose, and he pledges himself to the public, that being prepared with all necessary machinery and tools of every kind for the execution of all parts of an engine in the most elegant manner, he will engage with any person to make and set up an engine of any power that may be required; and the criterion by which this shall be determined shall not be an uncertain comparison with the power of horses; but a comparison with mills driven by water. These engines shall be so constructed as to occupy as little room as any other—be more durable, and as it will not be necessary to raise the steam to so high a temperature, will less frequently want repair, consequently will be less expensive and will require but three-fourths of the fuel used by others. It is likewise within the comprehension of every one, that as these engines have a condensor to reduce the steam to water, they supply themselves with distilled water, whilst those wanting that very useful appendage, puff their steam into the open air.

THOS. COPELAND.

April 1, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Christy, late of Versailles township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to WILLIAM PARKS, in whose hands the accounts and papers are, and all those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

JAMES IRWIN, } *Adminst.*
WILLIAM PARKS }

North Huntingdon, 13th March, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 15, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
LUKE STACKHOUSE,

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by BOYLE IRWIN, merchant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1813.

JOSEPH BALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that in consequence of having declined the Hatting business, he has been enabled to enlarge his tavern, at the old stand,

SIGN OF THE BUCK,

in the diamond, where by keeping a constant and general supply of every thing necessary to accommodate both the citizen and traveller, he hopes to merit and receive an increasing share of public patronage. To his former customers he returns his grateful acknowledgements and solicits a continuance of their favors.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the subscriber will please to remark that it is indispensably necessary their accounts be closed on or before the first of June next—and those to whom I am indebted, will do a favour by calling and receiving their just demands.

JOSEPH BALL.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneywille, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office

IN TOWN COUNCIL.

APRIL 7th, 1813.

THE Committee appointed by the Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst. to wait upon the late Officers of the Borough and receive from them a statement of its funds, do respectfully report, that they called on the late Treasurer, who stated, verbally, that he thought there was fifty or sixty dollars in his hands as Treasurer; that they called on two of the Auditors, who mentioned that they had not received any statement from the Clerk of the Market as to what Stall Rent was due, and that the Collector had not settled his Duplicate. The Committee received no other information, nor did they receive any written report, nor do they find that any account of expenditures of last year has been reported or published according to the 10th Section of the Act of Incorporation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN DARRAGH, } *Com.*
WM. HAYS, }

WHEREUPON, it was resolved by the Council unanimously, that as the Officers of the Borough for the last year have not published any statement of the expenditures, nor of the debts due to or from this Corporation, nor given to the present Council any information to guide their judgment in augmenting or diminishing the taxes for the present year:—The Council do Ordain, that the Taxes of the Borough for the current year be laid and assessed at the same rate of last year, viz. at four mills on the dollar, according to the valuation of property in the last triennial assessment made for the county of Allegheny, and that the Assessors for the present year proceed forthwith to apportion the same, and make report to this Board.

On motion, Resolved, that the report of the aforesaid Committee together with the foregoing Resolution, and the 10th Section of the Act of Incorporation of this Borough, be published by the Town Clerk in all the Newspapers of Pittsburgh for the information of the Citizens thereof.

10th Section Act of Incorporation.

"Be it enacted, That the Street Commissioners, Treasurer, Constable, Clerk of the Market, and Collector, as well as all other Officers which may be appointed by the Corporation or Council, shall render their accounts to the Council once in every year, being adjusted and settled accordingly, shall be forthwith published by said Council, shewing particularly the amount of Taxes laid and collected, and of the expenditures."

Copy of the Minutes of the Council,
Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER IV.

TO THE PEOPLE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

CONTINUANCE OF THE ENQUIRY,

To what degree of credit the present government of the

UNITED STATES

IS ENTITLED.

When in the golden days of WASHINGTON, the debts incurred by the war, for our independence were funded; when means were provided as a sure foundation for paying them—the principal reliance of himself and his upright associates in the government, was placed on the revenues arising from the duties, or taxes, laid on goods imported from foreign countries; and these, with the duties on vessels, called tonnage duties, were appropriated and pledged to all the public creditors, at home and abroad, to insure the payment of their respective dues.—But this plighting of the public faith obviously implied an obligation to preserve these essential sources of revenue. The faith of the U. S. was as really pledged to cherish and protect commerce and navigation, from which the pledged revenue was to arise, as when raised and collected, to apply the same in the honest discharge of the public debts.

If a private citizen, by his diligence & industry, and the prudent management of his affairs, acquires property, he will at the same time obtain a fund of credit, on which he may borrow money, or contract debts, corresponding with his usual course of business. But after thus establishing his credit, if he continues to borrow, and to contract debts; and then abandoning his good habits, becomes negligent and careles in business, runs into wasteful schemes of expence, and thus renders himself unable to satisfy his creditors——his reputation is destroyed; and his new character is that of a spendthrift, a prodigal, a cheat. Governments are capable of misconduct equally reproachful.

Without any regard to the rights and interests of the very numerous classes of citizens engaged in commerce and navigation, and in various extensive employments therewith directly connected—without any respect for AGRICULTURE, of which (seven years before, when it suited his purpose to flatter and sooth the people) Mr. Jefferson said, "*commerce was the handmaid*"—he recommended *his embargo*; pretending that it was designed "*to keep in safety those essential resources—our vessels, our seamen and merchandize:*" while its ultimate tendency, and to a pernicious degree its positive effect, were, as every common sense and information well knows, the destruction of our vessels, the loss of our seamen, and the ruin of our merchants. The law imposing this deceitful measure, was unlimited in its duration; and unquestionably intended by its author to be commensurate with the war between France and Great Britain; and if so continued, the revenues arising from commerce failing, the interest as well as the principal of the public debt would necessarily have remained unpaid. That this evil was prevented, and the embargo shortened in its duration, was owing, not to Mr. Jefferson's regard to the interests and safety of the U. S. or to their good faith, on which the revenues from commerce and navigation, stood pledged for the payment of that debt; but to the decided opposition of the northern and eastern states to that perfidious act.

The other acts of non-intercourse and non-importation which followed the embargo, had the same pernicious tendency and essentially diminished the public revenue; so as to render the borrowing of some millions of dollars indispensable, in the first two years of Mr. Madison's presidency, to keep in motion the wheels of government.

In all the oppressive and ruinous measures, prior to his own presidency, we have had certain assurance of Mr. Madison's cordial co-operation. And we know that the same system has since been pursued by him, until, at length, the public revenues have become altogether inadequate to the numerous demands upon them. Under this pressure, to save the government from bankruptcy, the enormous loans, and issues of paper money, are proposed; without a provision of any funds to secure the payment of principal or interest. At the same time, Mr. Madison, in angry message, recommended little remains of [illegible] revenue which his non-importation act and war had left. These were a prohibition of any trade by special licences, and of all exportations in foreign bottoms.—These measures, adopted in the house of representatives, were indeed arrested in the senate. However, as was above suggested, the revenues expected from the little commerce which remains, will be inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the public calls for money. Rulers who can thus sport with the funds, for the preservation and just application of which, to discharge the public debts, the faith of the U. S. stood pledged, have forfeited all title to confidence and credit.——The same unhallowed views, the same passions which have hurried them on thus far, will, if they can be gratified, urge them along in the same fatal course until the United States are plunged into a depth of debt from which they will never rise.

Notwithstanding the ostentatious display of economical arrangements, and of reductions of the public debt, reductions effected by the funds provided by his predecessors, and which from the increase of our population and commerce, had been rapidly advancing—yet the 21 year only of Mr. Jefferson's first presidency had elapsed, when an addition of two and a half per cent was made to the duties on a great mass of imported goods——This additional duty has produced about a million of dollars yearly: and under the name of "*The Mediteranean Fund,*" was pledged to be applied—— "*solely to protect the commerce & seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary Powers.*"——And the like legislative pledge was given, that "*the said additional duty should cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the U. S. of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli,*" with which we were then at war. Such a treaty was so ratified in April, 1806: yet that additional duty did not cease; on the contrary it has been continued, year by year, to this day; and appears to have been applied to the *ordinary* purposes of the government——I am aware that it is in the discretion of congress to add to the duties and taxes laid for the support of the National Government, in all its branches of expenditure: but I have noticed this Mediteranean fund to show the artifice and plausible pretences under which the Jeffersonian——Madisonian administration can make promises and pledge the public faith, and with what facility they can be disregarded.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 19, 1813.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

ESPIONAGE.

We are assured, from a respectable source, that most, if not all the letters which came by the British Packet, have been opened in the Secretary of State's office, whether after gratifying the curiosity which induce this imitation of Bonaparte's police, the letters were forwarded to their destination or not, we are not informed.

Perhaps in a few months this honorable system will be improved upon, by opening letters from one citizen to the other, the end justifies the means!

[*Norfolk Ledger.*

On the authority of a gentlemen, whose declaration commands our belief, we state the following most extraordinary circumstance:

That a person, who holds an office under the U. S. had related to him the following as being the substance, if not the precise words, of a letter from an officer, high in the government, in answer to an application for assistance to the State of Delaware:

That DELAWARE had so conducted herself as not to merit the aid of the general government, and may bleed at every pore.

Now we say, as the malignancy of party spirit has never before assumed so fiend-like an aspect, if this base and barbarous sentiment can be brought home to any officer of the U. S. however high his rank, he ought to be made an example of the severest decision that the constitution & the laws will allow. And we trust there is a sufficiency both of feeling and spirit among the people of Delaware to institute the enquiry and to eviscerate the truth.

[*Pol. Register.*

The ship Neptune, of this port, has been purchased by government, for the purpose of carrying Mr. Gallatin and suit to St. Petersburgh.

The ship perseverance has also been purchased and is to proceed as a cartel to Jamaica, and bring home the American prisoners detained there.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, *April 7.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We learn from capt Selby, of the brig Regent, from Nantz, that Bonaparte was using all his exertions to raise an army for another campaign against the Russians. It was said that he had already raised 350000 men and that he meant to augment his army to a million.

We have seen letters from Bordeaux of the date of the 15th of Feb. received at Portland by the brig Leo in 21 days, which states, that accounts had been received from the borders of the Rhine, in the Grand Duchey of Berg, of an insurrection of the inhabitants. The conscripts had refused to draw for the conscription: they had collected together in large bodies and had marched like regular soldiers—where ever they went they obliged the magistrates to quarter them on the inhabitants; and at several places where opposition was made to them violence was committed——such as at W. where the Mayor's magnificent house was torn down, which loss was estimated at 40,000 dollars.

At other places the Magistrates had moved their valuables, and hid themselves from the public.

PORTLAND, *April 5*

Friday last arrived at this port, letter of marque brig Leo, Capt. Libbey, 32 days from France, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine and silks. Capt. L. politely favored us with French papers to the 19th of Feb. from which we extract the following:

DUSSELDORF, *Feb. 3*

After a short suspension of military operations, caused only by the inclemency of the weather, the march of troops destined to fight the hordes of the North has recommenced with more activity than ever. For eight days fresh troops have been continually passing in the best state who will put bounds to the Russian plan of invasion—the 88th cohort of National troops passed yesterday——we expect here many French Generals–the 3 cohort arrived this morning.

BERLIN, *January 30*

14,000 horses have been purchased in Holstein on account of the French Government. The Danish government on this occasion have remitted one half the export duty.

PARIS, *Feb. 16.*

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative body, & delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen, the deputies of the Legislative body—The war, rekindled in the North of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts, which have proved abortive.—— Their army has fallen before the citedel of Borgos; and after having sustained great loss has evacuated all Spain. I myself entered Russia. The French have been constantly victorious in the field of Ostrowno, of Polotzk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Moleiaroslavetz No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia was forced and the incapacity of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their parricidal hands against the finest provinces of this vast Empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscowvites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages —more than fifty of their finest cities— thereby satiating their ancient hatreds— and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by a desart We have triumphed over all these obstacles!

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where, in four days they have anihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not at all change the prosperous state of my affairs; but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter, has thrown upon my army a termendous calamity. In a few nights I have seen every thing changed. I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if, under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interest and future glory of my people.

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds—She offered our finest provinces as a recompence for treason. She offered, as a condition for peace, the dismemberment of this fine empire. It was in other words to proclaim perpetual war. The energy of my people under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the Empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras; and have bro't our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced, has shown, in its fullest extent, the grandeur and solidity of this Empire—founded upon the efforts & love of fifty millions of citizens; and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the Kingdom of Italiy, those of ancient Holland, and its departments reunited, in rivalship with the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand Empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbours, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed with the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily risen in the church. The French dinasty reigns & will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their rightful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world—Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made solemn overtures. I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the interest and grandeur of my Empire. My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope—and all will be compromised, even the welfare of our posterity.

America has recurred to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the Continent to recognize the principle——that the flag shall protect the merchandize & crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades, (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht,) America will merit the applause of the world.— Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you, in the expose, the situation of the Empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, and manufactures been in a high degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances exact, but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burthens on my people.

[It will be seen that Bonaparte has resumed his former style of writing which he appeared to have lost, after his defeat at Moscow; his speech in this day's Gazette is perfectly in character.

The French papers mention the offer to the Emperor of Horses equipped for cavalry, by individuals, public bodies and districts, to the number of 2 or 3 thousand.

Neither the French papers, received by the Leo, nor Bonaparte in his speech, contradict any of the accounts, heretofore received, of the immense losses and defeats the French experience in Russia.— We state this fact merely to show the absurdity of a report in circulation, such as that he made good his retreat to Poland with the loss of 20,000 men only and that he is about re-entering Russia with an army of 300,000 men.]

[*Phil. Gaz.*

[*From the N. Y. Gazette, April 7*]

The gallant, and ever to be respected Commodore Hull, is now at Portsmouth New Hampshire, where he is to superintend the building of a 74. We understand, that *ten Seventy fours* are to be immediately commenced, and completed with all possible expedition——Peace or War.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 12.*

BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

TIPPAHANNOCK (*Essex county*) *Vir.*

The militia of Essex are now under arms. The British are in the Rappahannock, and six of their Barges were seen on Saturday last above Arbana, to take two privateers said to belong to Baltimore. and two Letters of Marque. They had a very severe engagement, and being in a calm, succeeded in taking the privaters, &c. Some fought bravely and would not strike their colors, the British officer went on board and hauled the colors down himself. Many lives were lost, but we have not the particulars yet.—— There is no doubt of the engagement; & the col. of Middlesex county has called on the col. of this county (Essex) and King and Queen counties for men. The British landed at Capt. Chowning's, robbed his plantation, took work oxen from the ploughs, pillaged the house, and broke open Mr. C's desk. A ship loaded at Tripp's, and anchored in Archer's creek, is taken, as also several small crafts going down.

[*Poulson.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

New York, April 11.

Major General Morgan Lewis, set off from Albany on Tuesday last, to take command of the Army on the Niagara frontier. He was accompanied by brig. gen. Boyd, and a numerous suit.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

MASSACHUSETTS HERSELF AGAIN.

We have inexpressible pleasure in being able to announce the moral CERTAINTY of the triumph of the *Disciples of Washington—the friends of honorable peace*—in the re-election of their first and second beloved CHIEF MAGISTRATES, by immencely increased majority, and likewise of a decided majority of *Senators*—their friends and associates Every part of the Commonwealth from which we have heard, has done its whole duty; and must enjoy the most pleasing satisfaction. May heaven grant to these spirited exertions and splendid success, its further blessing in turning the Misrulers of the nation from their errors— restoring to our distressed country a speedy *Peace and Commerce*, and the Golden days of Federal prosperity: and make them instrumental in inspiring our sister States, whose elections are approaching, with energy and patriotism to imitate the *East.*

Bost. Cent.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

We understand that preparations have been making with the greatest activity, & are already in a state of considerable forwardness for carrying into effect the act of the late session of congress which authorised the building of four seventy fours six frigates, and six sloops of war. Materials for the whole of these vessels have been collected at the different navy yards of the United States, and the *ways* of three seventy fours and several of the other ships, are already laid down. From the prompt attention of Government to this subject, and the great exertions made use of by the navy department, we have the satisfaction to believe that this important addition to our national force will be completed with all practicable dispatch.

[*Nat. Intel.*

The joy with which the prospect of a pacification is hailed by every man in the U. States (the interested office holder and the "*ex parte citizens*," as the *Virginia Argus* styles them, excepted) should operate as an additional incentive to a sincere and faithful performance of this interesting and important duty on the part of the executive—for, if any thing can extenuate past misconduct, it must be the speedy accomplishment of this great and most desirable object, to the furtherance of which, we are happy to learn, by letters from Washington, there is well grounded expectation of an immediate armistice.

[*Pol. Register.*

It is said, that M. Schwertskoff, the Russian secr. of legation, sailed again from Baltimore on Saturday morning, in a flag of truce, for Admiral WARREN's fleet. *Ibid.*

ARMISTICE.

It was generally reported in the District of Columbia, on Tuesday last, and believed by many, that a cessation of hostilities would be proclaimed in a few days. *Ibid.*

An express arrived at Baltimore, on Friday at one o'clock to one of the executive concil, requiring his immediate attendance at the seat of Government.

The British fleet, it is said, are 30 miles above Patuxent, their approach to Annapolis has caused great alarm. *Ibid.*

A letter from Malta, 3d Dec. mentions "That the plague rages in Constantinople most dreadfully——the number of deths per day, being 4000. Mr. Morier, the British minister at that court, has written, that in two months, upwards of 120 thousand had been swept away by it." *Ibid.*

ALBANY, *April 6.*

MILITARY.

Troops are daily arriving at the cantonment at Greenbush; 900 arrived on Sunday; and many are expected in during the present week. We understand the whole will shortly march to the frontiers. Cannon and munitions of war have been sent on in considerable quantities: and appearances indicate an early and formidable commencement of the spring campaign.

[*From the Bos. Pal. April 9.*]

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this Port, the brig Rambler, Captain Snow, from Bordeaux.

A gentleman passenger, who was at Paris February 14 informs, that the Emperor was seldom abroad; that his conduct was generally condemned; that the conscripts of 1814 were raising, and marching to the different depots, and that 10,000 troops had been drawn from Spain,

MARCH 5.

The Supercargo of the Am. schooner Messenger, came down to the Cordovan and informed that the Russians had entered Berlin, and the Prussians were generally joining them.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

His Majesty on Sunday last reviewed 36 Batallions of infantry newly arrived at Paris.

PARIS, FEB. 13.

His Majesty yesterday visited the Prince of Neufchatel, who has recently arrived in this city.——Every one remarks the fine health which His Majesty enjoys.

A Senatus Consultum has been passed to provide for a Regency, in case of necessity—and to provide for the Coronation of the Empress and the King of Rome.

Gen. Wittgenstein is said to have resigned.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) *April 9.*

We announce with certainty, that the Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, Esq. has been nominated by the President of the United States, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Russian Court, to act in conjunction with Mr. Gallatin, and that Mr. Bayard has accepted of the appointment. From this we have no doubt of the sincerity of the administration; and sincerely believe that an *honorable peace* (and the high standing of the persons who compose the mission to Russia forbid the least idea of any other) will be concluded with Great-Britain. The negociations will, it is mediate eye of the Emperor Alexader.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, we learn, will leave this country in about 15 days for Russia.

Copies of letters from Col. Davis, commandant at Lewes Town, to his Excellency the Governor, received in this Borough by express, on Thursday morning.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT LEWES,

April 6, 1813.

SIR,—This evening the Belvidera and two small vessels came close into Lewes, and commenced an attack by firing several 32lb shot into the town, which have been picked up—after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned.

SIR,—In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition for a "supply of water," I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, sir, you must be sensible of—therefore, I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton and cruel.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Comd't.

Head-Quarters at Lewes,

April 6, 1813.

SIR, Since the reply to Com. Beresford's letter, which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock.

Belvidera, off the village of Lewes, &c.

SIR,

No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demand of Sir J. Beresford to Lewes, in consideration of his superior force.

I must, therefore, consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that the neighbourhood affords, most cruel upon your part, to its inhabitants. I grieve for the distress, the women and children are reduced to, by your conduct, and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor, &c. to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. BYRON, Capt.

N. B. The cattle will be honorably paid for.

S. B. DAVIS, Esq. Col. Comd't.

To which I have returned the following reply, verbally. "That Col. Davis is a galant man and has already taken care of the ladies."

"The attack immediately commenced and continued until near ten o'clock.

"The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun boats, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder, for which I request you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder, as it is uncertain how long the bombardment will continue.— They have not succeeded with their bombs in reaching the town, and the damage from their 32 pounders and cannister cannot be ascertained till day-light.

"N. B. While writing the above the enemy has recommenced firing.

"I hope, sir, in this affair you will find the honor of the state has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Comd't.

JOSEPH HASLETT, Esq.

Agreeably to an order of the Governor the Legislature of this State assembled at Dover on Tuesday last. This extra session was called in consequence of the invasion of the state by the enemy. We have not learnt what has been done, except the passage of a bill in the senate, allowing two thousand dollars for the defence of Lewes Town. This allowance was only made for the moment, and we have no doubt of a much larger sum being allowed before the close of the session.

LATEST FROM LEWES TOWN.

A letter from Dover, dated the 7th inst. at night, states, that a person has just arrived there from Lewes Town, who informs, that it was safe when he left—that the enemy's bombs could not reach the place—that the rockets also fell short of it—that the shot from their cannon did very little injury—and that there was no way of destroying the town except by landing, which, from some movements of the fleet, was hourly expected. Should the English be able to effect a landing we have no doubt but the brave troops defending Lewes will give a good account of them

Another letter states that two houses have been destroyed by the enemy's fire. One of the houses was occupied as a tavern.

GEORGETOWN, (Patowmack) *April 9.*

Extract of a letter form Westmorland Court House, (Va.) dated 6th inst. to a gentleman in this district.

"We have now in the Rappahannock five British frigates. Their barges are committing depredations every day— Yesterday a smart engagement took place near Clowning's Ferry, in Lancaster, between them and the militia—little or no damage on either side, but the enemy succeeded in getting away some cattle and sheep. The militia of the four lower counties are now in motion. Report says a detachment from the blockading squadron up the Potomac, [we may add that a vessel from the Bay has arrived the captain of which says, he saw a British naval force at the mouth of the Potomac] as high as St. Mary's. Well applied to our executive for aid, having already dispatched a company of men, ammunition, and every thing else, except some muskets in bad order."

CINCINNATI, *April 10.*

In the course of the present week Kentucky volunteers, *seventeen hundred and sixty* under the command of Gen. Green Clay, passed through this on their way to the Rapids, where their services is much wanted. As we have anticipated in our last, we hear by a gentleman from the Rapids, that the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia left that place the moment their time expired they did not even wait to receive their pay, which it appears was ready for them leaving that place with only about two hundred and fifty effective men.

There is a company of Artillery, from Tennessee, now at Newport, which will move on to the Rapids in a day or two.

FRANKFORT, (KEN.) *April 10*

IMPORTANT.

Extracts from a Letter from Governor EDWARDS, to Gov. SHELBY, dated,

"KASKASKIA, (IL. TER.) MARCH 22, 1813.

"A few days ago I transmitted to you important information relative to the British and Indians in the upper parts of this Territory. An express yesterday brought me information that 18 pieces of cannon and a British officer had arrived at Prairie de Chien. The ice is now completely out of our rivers. Some spies that I sent up the Illinois rivre are returned, reporting that they saw too much Indian sign to proceed as high up as they were directed. The express states that an Indian was discovered a day or two past very near to Fort Russel, he evidently a spy.

"I have melancholy pressages of what is to happen in this Country, particularly at Praire de Chien, or rather at the mouth of the Ouisconsing. Should the British take possession of that place, I need not point out to you the difficulty of retaking it, or the importance of it to them. By water we should have to ascend 700 miles —by land not less than 400. Seven thousand Indians may easily be assembled at that place—last year, in time of peace there were 3377 there in the months of April and May. The following facts which you need not doubt, will shew its importance: Goods can be carried from Montreal by way of the Utawa river, more expeditiously with less expense and more safety, than by way of the lakes. It is a fact that a canoe from Montreal by this rout, arrived with despaties to a gentleman in Cahokia in 33 days. On his return he went in the same canoe

Shickanack, by the Illinois river in fifteen days, and could thence have descended to Montreal in nine days. The traders of Montreal have passed from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, thence have gone into the North West, and have been brot' into collision with the Hudson Bay Company. The British can easily push a party up the Columbia river. And combining all these facts, a person tolerably acquainted with the geography of the country, the nature of the Fur trade, the inducements with the North West Co. to retain it, and the evident policy of the British in supporting it, can have no doubt of their inducements to occupy the mouth of the Ouisconsing.

"These anticipations make me feel as my country's honor: Certainly it must be destructive to its reputation to permit such plans to be realized. The point I have mentioned, once fortified, will be more difficult to take than Malden. I am well apprized of all objections that may be made to these speculations, on the score of provisions; but those who make them cannot know much of the supplies that can be furnished from the settlements of Green Bay (where there is an elegant merchant mill, fine farms, &c.) and Praire de Chien itself.

"I never could see the advantage of so great a struggle for Malden, Montreal once taken, it would fall of itself; and one single expedition would drive to the Missi'p. country all the Indians that ever had intercourse with that place. It would not cut off the intercourse as had been supposed.

"Notwithstanding I have regularly communicated information which must have shewn what our situation would be at this time, and notwithstanding our present difficulties, I am now as I was last year, totally without any instructions, acting upon my own responsibility. I have had great success in raising volunteers from the local militia; and neither they nor myself have been idle. I again set out tomorrow for the frontiers."

[*Frank. Argus.*

WINCHESTER, (VIR.) *April* 3.

We have understood, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that the suspension, by the executive of this state, of the law for raising a regiment of troops for its defence, was produced by the refusal of the general government to reimburse the expenditures hitherto incurred by the march of the troops to Norfolk—That a gentleman of an adjoining county was specially deputed by the Governor to repair to Washington in order to ascertain the intentions of the government on that subject—That a positive refusal was given to reimburse the expenses already incurred, inasmuch, as they were not authorised by the federal executive. Hence it has become necessary for our patriotic Governor "to draw his strokes light," as the contemplated increase of taxes would be inadequate to meet the enormous expences occasioned by the march of the militia, as also the raising of the troops in question. There is every probability that these troops will *not be raised*, as the gentleman alluded to had received a prominent appointment in that corps, which, it was said, he would accept, but in consequence, we presume of the failure of his mission to washington, he has now declined his intention of presenting himself as a candidate at the ensuing election for the assembly.

[*Win. Gaz.*

MERCER, (Penn.) *April* 17.

THE LAKE FRONTIER.

We learn from Erie, that the gunboats will be launched in a few days, the two corvettes are planked nearly to the bends and from the reinforcement of ship carpenters, which arrived from Phil. lately, they will be launched in their element, in 6 or 8 weeks, the commodore arrived last week, as did two capts. for the gun boats with their midshipmen, boatswains, purers, &c.

Captain Dobbin is gone to Buffalo for four 32 pounders for the gun boats; this job has been deferred too long, the ice is thought to be too much weakened to bear such a weight: it will take 1 month to convey them by land, two 44 gun ships are to be commenced immediately, they will be ready by the time the lake opens —three fortifications are to be immediately erected, one on each side of the mouth of the basin; their greatest use will be in protecting the shipping while rigging at the wharf about to be built near the end of Presque Isle, (there being a sand bar within the mouth of the basin, the hulls of the corvettes will have to be buoyed with empty casks, to make the new wharf)—the Salina is burnt.

A quantity of cannon, and ammunition is now passing up the Allegheny River, and French creek in boats, for the war vessels.

[*Western Press.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 23, 1813.

The Express from Cleaveland arrived here on Wednesday at the usual time; he informs that the mail from the Rapids had not reached Sandusky, when the express left that place for Cleaveland. This failure can be accounted for in no other way than that it was thought too dangerous to send on the mail, or that it has been intercepted by the enemy.

The Kentucky troops, upon leaving Cincinnati was ordered to leave their heavy baggage, and make forced marches to fort Meigs; from accounts received fears were entertained that the fort would be attacked.

4000 Runaway Negroes!!

On the 23d of March a petition was presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia city and liberties, stating the amount of the people of colour, within the same to be 9.762, and that there are about 4000 runaway negroes there who are not on record, and are becoming great nuisances, and praying provision may be made to be oblige them all to be registered, authorising the sale for a term of years of those who shall be convicted of crimes, for the purpose of compensating the persons they may have plundered, &c. and that a tax may be levied upon them for the support of their own poor.

GEN. HARRISON,

With Major Ball's squadron of dragoons, was at Findley's blockhouse on the 6th of April on their way to the Rapids. On the 6th inst. 1500 Kentuckians left Dayion for the Rapids.

[*Belmont Rep.*

We hear an expedition will start in a few days from Vincennes to some of the Indian towns on the Wabash and Mississinaway, under the command of col. Russel—the expedition will consist of about one thousand men.

[*Cin. Spy.*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

KENTUCKY IN ARMS!

THIS pompous phrase, was the pride and boast of all our western warriors, before their arms were actually called for. Kentucky is all in arms, and cannot be restrained from the fury of the battle.—Their rage for war was such, that their fury could not be confined to the hostile tribes who were actually annoying our frontiers, but vengeance and destruction must be extended to the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants of Canada. The conquest of those extensive and formidable regions was allotted to the arms of Kentucky alone, and was considered only as an excursion of pleasure for their warriors. Yes, in the month of June last, at the time of the fatal declaration, Kentucky made a conspicuous figure in arms. The lustre of their arms astonished the admiring nations, when their Johnstons and their Clays, and numerous other heroes wielding them with such fury and such success on the floor of Congress.—Kentucky took the lead in the war dance from its first institution, and the union looked up to her for the most compleat triumphs in attaining the object of the war. Kentucky was all in arms if any peaceable man attempted to breathe a whisper against the justice and utility of war. Tar and feathers, and fire and faggots were constantly kept in readiness for all such victims as would presume to question the policy of the war.

But with all due respect to the armour of Kentucky, and the sincerity of their patriotism, it now remains to be seen what exploits their arms have atchieved. Surely they will not presume to refer to the calamities which attended the disgraceful and disastrous operations of Hull, Hopkins, and Winchester, in which it is believed, that their arms composed a principal part of those armies. Instead of the conquest of Canada, have they even *retaken* an inch of the ground, or a shillings worth of the property which Canada has taken from us?

But to compleat the ridiculous farce of their warlike operations, after an unfortunate summer and winter campaign, when their commander in chief and favourite son, was compelled to confine his operations to measures of defence only, what did they do? When he had fortified his camp, which embraced an area of eight or nine acres of ground, and which would have required as many thousand men to defend it, when the combined forces of the enemy were supposed to be preparing to attack it, they abandoned their chief and this important station. The moment their term of service expired, they grounded their arms or flew to their homes; and no bounty, no additional pay, no persuasions, or no considerations of patriotism or defence of the frontier, could induce an hour of longer service.—Not so with the Pennsylvania militia in the same army—about 300 of them had the honor and courage to continue their service and defend that important post until reinforcements would arrive. How long will our national councils be deluded and deceived by the vain and frothy pretensions of patriotism?

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Town Council of Pittsburgh.

AN abuse of long standing, now grown into a most serious evil, calls loudly for redress. The redress, it is believed, is within your power; and if so, your constituents justly presume you will afford it.

The evil is, in the unconscientious price of *Bread*, exacted by Bakers and Hucksters; a price observing no reasonable proportion to that of flour in the market.

It is a rule acquiesced in by Bakers of all places, that they have ample profit by selling one pound of bread for one pound of flour; and that profit, I am informed, is estimated at 16 per cent.—Now, as in this place the return is daily, the annual profit of the Baker is great indeed on the capital used. It is in fact coining money from the native and uncharged-for ore. But here in Pittsburgh, Bakers at present receive an additional profit of about 75 per cent. on each *batch*. That is, if a Baker sells each day in bread 10 cwt. of flour which cost $ 30, he acquires beyond his regular profit of 16 pr. cent, caused by exchange of flour into bread, the vast sum of $ 22 50!!!

This morning, I purchased of a distinguished Baker, *bread* for 12 1-2 cents which, *hot from the oven* weighed but 42 oz. and 24 water buiscuit to the same amount, (12 1-2 cents) which weighed 22 oz. Thus it is evident, that in this proportion, the Baker received for each 112 lbs. of flour at the price of $ 3, about $5 25 when baked into loaves leaving him the enormous diurnal unjust gain beyond his legitimate profit of $ 2 50 on each Cwt. and when baked into biscuit about $ 4 50 on each Cwt. of price of $ 3.

Assuming then, that either bread or biscuit is the article of manufacture, it is easy to see the amount per year, on any given quantity of flour which returns into the Bakers coffers.

The thoughtless unfeeling man of affluence will say, that the Baker, like a store keeper, may ask what he pleases for his *loaf*; and that he who applies to buy, may "*take it or let it alone*" and go home and bake bread for himself, and no harm is done. But to the thoughtless and unfeeling, argument is useless. Let however, the reflecting and informed œconomist, cast a look on our state of population, and he will see hundreds of our townsmen (and I am one of them) who are compelled to rely upon the receipt of the earnings of indefatigable industry for the *means* of purchasing *wherewith* to bake bread, and that disappointed in collections from their debtors, the Bakers shop is very generally their last resort—their only refuge. There they obtain at a sacrifice of 75 per cent, an immediate supply, as far as their scanty means or credit will extend, for the pressing exigency.

Tho' the evil is great and obvious, it would ill become me, to point out to you gentlemen, the mode of forming (as is done in every well directed corporation) an assize of bread, even did my information enable me to do so. But I feel I discharge my duty, in calling your attention to the subject. Great reliance is deservedly placed by all, on your individual and collective wisdom and zeal for the public good, and I am confident from my personal knowledge of you, that my humble hints will be taken into your serious consideration.

A Mechanick of Pittsburgh.

April 22, 1813.

DIED, on Friday morning the 16th inst. after an illness of about 20 hours, STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Attorney at Law.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all p rsons, who left guns with the subscriber to be repaired, that if they do not come forward and give satisfactory information that the gun belongs to them, and pay the amount for repairing the same, they will be sold by public auction, in *Thirty days from this date*. Those who are concerned will please enquire of *Mr. Aaron Hart*, in Pittsburgh, who is authorised to deliver said guns, and receive money for the repairing of the same.

ISAAC FERREE.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a Shop in Market between Second & Third Streets, where he intends carrying on the

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

AND

SILVER SMITH BUSINESS,

in all their branches. From his knowledge of the above business, and his steady attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Pittsburgh, 19th April, 1813.

N. B. Clocks and Watches made or repaired by the subscriber, are warranted to perform.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being prevented leaving Town, as he intended, has opened

SCHOOL

in Mr. Algeo's large room, in Market Street, where Mr Chrite lately taught. He will there pursue his former School branches, Reading and English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetick and Bookkeeping.

He solicits the patronage of the friends of Literature, and the public in general of Pittsburgh.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 15th April, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now opening at his Store, in the Diamond, next door to Mr. John M'Masters's Tavern, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

which he offers for wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

JAMES PARKS.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1813.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial at an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Monday the 26th April, 1813, viz.

Eli Williams	vs	John Meason
Jonah Cadwallader	vs	John Mears
Edward Taylor	vs	Michael Martin
Rob. Vance et ux.	vs	Jeremiah Wright
Samuel Davis	vs	Wm. Thompson
A. Kirkpatrick	vs	Wm. Musgrave
Sarah Irwin	vs	John Irwin
John Park's adm's.	vs	Wm. M'Millin
William Scott	vs	Vantine & Mortie
Dunning M'Nair	vs	J. & Nancy Benny
Baptist M'Farland	vs	James Gray
Nathaniel Bedford	vs	Hardy Rundle
The Commonwealth for use	vs	Margaret Fleming, et al.
Joseph M'Clurg	vs	John Wilkins
Wm. Loughead	vs	Brintnal Robbins
Robert Stewart	vs	Miers Powel et al.
Wm. Valentine	vs	Arthur Brown
James Dodds	vs	Rebec. M'Donald
John Wills	vs	Edward M'Eown
James Ritchie	vs	John Snyder
John Allen	vs	George Robb
Rufus S. Reed	vs	P. S. V. Hamot
Joseph Davis	vs	John Jackson
Rufus Jenithan,	vs	Mitchel & Kelly
John Cubbage	vs	George Cubbage
Samuel Hunter	vs	W. M'Cullough
Wm. Whitsitt	vs	David Chess
Hanoe Scott	vs	Thomas Scott
Andrew Kennedy	vs	Thomas Baird
M. Deary's ex'rs.	vs	John Ferree
John Wills	vs	Jer. Sturgeon.
Saml. M'Gowan	vs	Conkling Budd
Katz for Kirkpatr'k	vs	Philip Yant
William Fulton	vs	John Fulton
Walter Forward	vs	Jos. Wainright
Thomas Baird	vs	Jas. M'Creery
Robert Hunter	vs	James Brison
M. Henderson's ads	vs	Jacob Castleman
Eliz. Thompson	vs	Wm. Morrow
Jas. Pentland & co.	vs	Wm. Price
John Pedan use	vs	Thos. Collins
Wm. Lane	vs	Jas. Tucker's ads
Saml. Weakly	vs	P. & C. Latshaw
The Commissioners	vs	Spencer & M'Cullough
Stephen Pearce	vs	Aaron Kinney
John Clark	vs	W. M'Elheny sen
W. B. Foster	vs	J. Fritchman
E. Pentland	vs	James Gray
The heirs of B. M. Stillman	vs	James Stoddart
The Commonwealth	vs	Presley Neville
Jas. Forsythe	vs	J. M'Dermott's Ex'rs.
Treasurer of Penn.	vs	Bedford and Collins
Boyle Irwin	vs	Spencer & Mayberry

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

Proth'ys. Office, April 20, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of May next, to wit:

All the right, title and interest in and to a certain Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Anthony Beelen, James Chadwick, Jacob Castleman, the heirs of Charles Duke, and the Monongahela river, about three miles from Pittsburgh. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Steel Semple, Esq. deceased, at the suits of Wm. M'Knight, and James Burd, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1813.

The Subscribers wish to employ immediately,

10 *Bricklayers*,
5 *Brick Makers*,
5 *Stone Masons*, and
40 *Labourers*,

To whom they will give excellent wages, and constant employment. The present offer, combined with the numerous advantages which this place affords to persons of the above occupations, cannot be equalled, we believe, by any place in the United States.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
EDWARD GOUDY,
JOHN HANNEN.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1813.

GROUND

Fronting Liberty and Pitt Streets.

TO RENT,

A Lot of Ground, 60 feet in front, and 90 feet back, eligibly situated for a factory. For particulars enquire of Abner Barker or Wm. Turner.

N. B. The above Lot will be divided for the accommodation of those who wish to rent.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1813.

ADJOURNED COURT.

Prothonotary's Office,

Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1813.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned Court, *for the trial of issues*, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 26th day of April, inst. and continue for one week; at which time the Traverse Jurors, summoned to April Term last, and all other persons concerned, are notified to attend.

By order of the Court,

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

(Market, between Front & second streets)

PITTSBURGH,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received a large and elegant assortment of

JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF

Diamond, Pearl, Plain and Mourning Ear and Finger Rings.....Necklaces, Bracelets, Breast Lockets, Gold Chains, &c. &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Consisting of Epaulets, Gold & Silver Lace-Cord, Plumes, Swords, Dirks and Sword Blades.....Also a complete assortment of

Clock & watch-makers tools and materials,

CONSISTING OF

Castings, Pinions and Forged Works, —Solid, Arch and moon Dials, &c.—— Watch Dials and Mainsprings—Gold & Gilt Watch Hands, Chains, Keys & Seals by the Card—Cutting Nippers, Pliers, Broaches, Eye Glasses, Plain, Click and Pinion Wire, Fusee Chains, Chain Hooks and Verges—Files of almost every description—Warranted Eight day & thirty hour Clocks with or without cases to suit the purchaser.

N. B. Approved country produce taken in payment.

April, 27th. 1812.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. William Woods, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

WHISKEY.

SETH GROSVENOR,

At Mr. Morrow's Tavern, Wood street, will pay CASH for Whiskey, delivered immediately.

ALSO,

For a few Barrels Peach Brandy.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1812.

Mars Works, Philadelphia, *March* 10, 1813.

Dear George,

BY letters that I have received and conversation with members of congress, I understand congress have been highly irritated against me by the unrighteous misrepresentations of interested millers.

There is danger that truth may not prevail against them; the event is uncertain, and my whole thoughts, time and money will necessarily be engaged in my defence, until the case is determined, I must therefore abandon every expensive enterprise; I have abandoned the Steam Mill at Alexandria, which was to grind 30 bushels of wheat per hour, although the Engine is half done, and preparations for commencing the building 50 by 70 feet. You will please to stop the work at the Steam Boat immediately, settle with and pay off the carpenters, and all others engaged, allowing them suitable compensation for disappointment, erect a covering over the frame, and lay up the timber to season as well as you can, and make it known that if any others will take it up, and go on with it, that I will furnish the engine and apply all my improvements and warrant it to succeed, if it be built as I have directed, on the following terms —If she runs loaded with weight of 100 passengers and baggage, at the rate of 12 miles per hour through still water, the price of the Steam Engine set up with all the shafts, wheels, &c. and all my improvements set in motion, shall be $14,000—if 11 miles per hour $12,000 —if 10 miles $10,500—if 9 miles $9,000 —if 8 miles $7,500—if 7 miles $6,000 —if 6 miles $4,500—if 5 miles $3,000. The purchasers may choose the velocity that I may proportion the Engine to produce, but the velocity must finally determine the price.

The boat is laid for 121 feet keel and 17 feet beam.

Yours, &c.

OLIVER EVANS.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fur Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR.

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*

for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 23, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

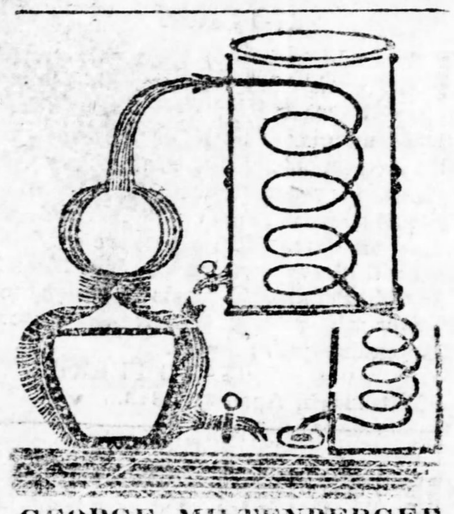
The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been this particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed.

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Corda Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*

BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON'S

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach.
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations, &c. &c

BY ONCE USING

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

ORIGINAL PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and inuptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.